

LM200WD3  
Liquid Crystal Display

Product Specification

**SPECIFICATION  
FOR  
APPROVAL**

( ) Preliminary Specification

(◆) Final Specification

Title		20.0" HD+ TFT LCD	
BUYER	LGE	SUPPLIER	LG Display Co., Ltd.
MODEL		*MODEL	LM200WD3

\*When you obtain standard approval,  
please use the above model name without suffix

SIGNATURE	DATE
/	
/	
/	
Please return 1 copy for your confirmation With your signature and comments.	

APPROVED BY	DATE
S.G.HONG / G.Manager	
REVIEWED BY	
B. C. KIM / Manager [C]	
D. Y. KIM / Manager [M]	
D. Y. SEOK / Manager [P]	
PREPARED BY	
K.H.LEE / Engineer	
Product Engineering Dept. LG Display Co., Ltd	



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## **Record of revisions**



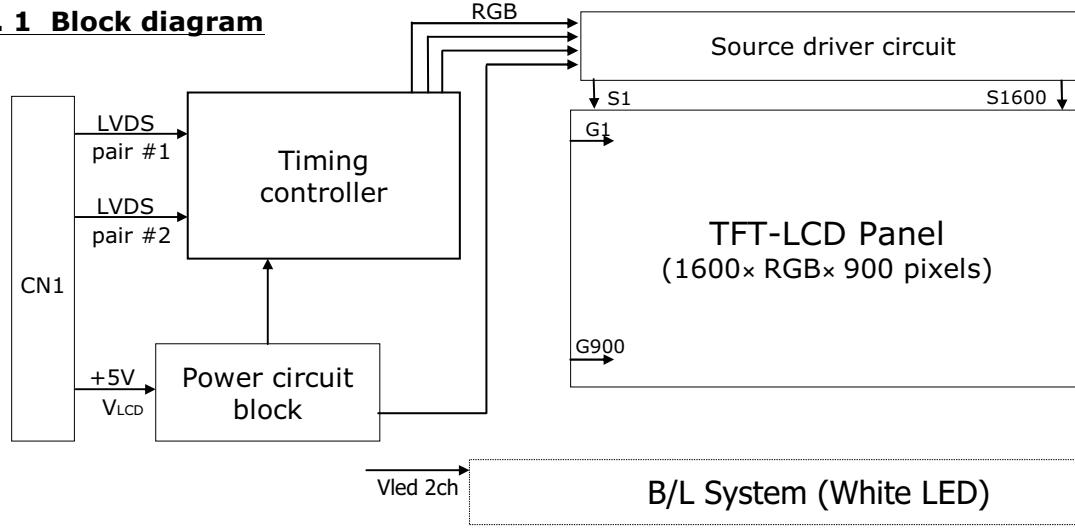
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### 1. General description

LM200WD3-TLA5 is a Color Active Matrix Liquid Crystal Display with an integral Light Emitting Diode(LED) backlight system. The matrix employs a-Si Thin Film Transistor as the active element. It is a transmissive type display operating in the normally white mode. It has a 20.0 inch diagonally measured active display area with HD+ resolution (900 vertical by 1600 horizontal pixel array) Each pixel is divided into Red, Green and Blue sub-pixels or dots which are arranged in vertical stripes. Gray scale or the brightness of the sub-pixel color is determined with a 8-bit gray scale signal for each dot, thus, presenting a palette of more than 16,7M colors with Advanced-FRC(Frame Rate Control). It has been designed to apply the interface method that enables low power, high speed, low EMI. FPD Link or compatible must be used as a LVDS(Low Voltage Differential Signaling) chip. It is intended to support applications where thin thickness, wide viewing angle, low power are critical factors and graphic displays are important. In combination with the vertical arrangement of the sub-pixels, the LM200WD3-TLA5 characteristics provide an excellent flat panel display for office automation products such as monitors.

**FIG. 1 Block diagram**



### General features

Active screen size	20.0 inches (508.05mm) diagonal
Outline Dimension	462.8(H) x 272.0(V) x 11.5(D) mm(Typ.)
Pixel Pitch	0.09225*RGB(H)mm x 0.27675(V)mm
Pixel Format	1600 horizontal By 900 vertical Pixels. RGB stripe arrangement
Interface	LVDS 2Port
Color depth	16.7M colors
Luminance, white	250 cd/m <sup>2</sup> ( Center 1Point, typ)
Viewing Angle (CR>10)	R/L 170(Typ.), U/D 160(Typ.)
Power Consumption	Total 14.5W(Typ.), (3.9W@V <sub>LCD</sub> , 10.6W@I <sub>BL</sub> =110mA)
Weight	1360g (Typ.)
Display operating mode	Transmissive mode, normally White
Surface treatments	Hard coating (3H), Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer



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### 2. Absolute maximum ratings

The following are maximum values which, if exceeded, may cause faulty operation or damage to the unit.

**Table 1. Absolute maximum ratings**

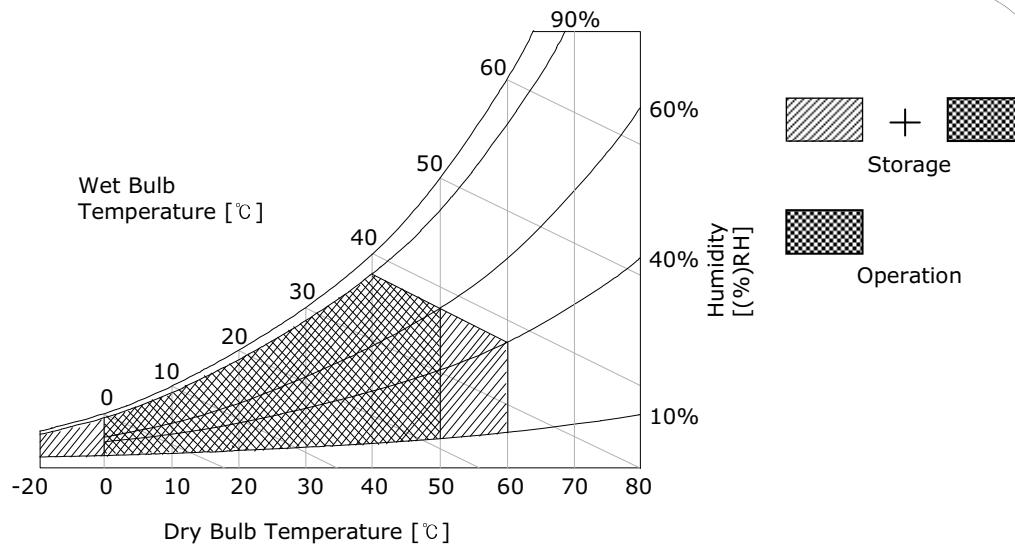
Parameter	Symbol	Values		Units	Notes
		Min	Max		
Power Supply Input Voltage	$V_{LCD}$	-0.3	+6.0	Vdc	At 25°C
Operating Temperature	$T_{OP}$	0	50	°C	1,2
Storage Temperature	$T_{ST}$	-20	60	°C	
Operating Ambient Humidity	$H_{OP}$	10	90	%RH	1,2
Storage Humidity	$H_{ST}$	10	90	%RH	

Note : 1. Temperature and relative humidity range are shown in the figure below.

Wet bulb temperature should be 39 °C Max, and no condensation of water.

Note : 2. Storage condition is guaranteed under packing condition.

**FIG. 2 Temperature and relative humidity**





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### 3. Electrical specifications

#### 3-1. Electrical characteristics

It requires two power inputs. One is employed to power the LCD electronics and to drive the TFT array and liquid crystal. The second input power for the LED/Backlight, is typically generated by an LED driver. The LED driver is an external unit to the LCDs.

**Table 2. Electrical characteristics**

Parameter	Symbol	Values			Unit	Notes
		Min	Typ	Max		
<b>MODULE :</b>						
Power Supply Input Voltage	$V_{LCD}$	4.5	5.0	5.5	Vdc	
Permissive Power Input Ripple	$V_{LCD}$	-	-	0.2	V	3
Power Supply Input Current	$I_{LCD-MOSAIC}$	-	780	935	mA	1
	$I_{LCD-BLACK}$	-	950	1140	mA	2
Power Consumption	$P_{LCD}$	-	3.9	4.7	Watt	1
Inrush current	$I_{RUSH}$	-	-	3.0	A	3

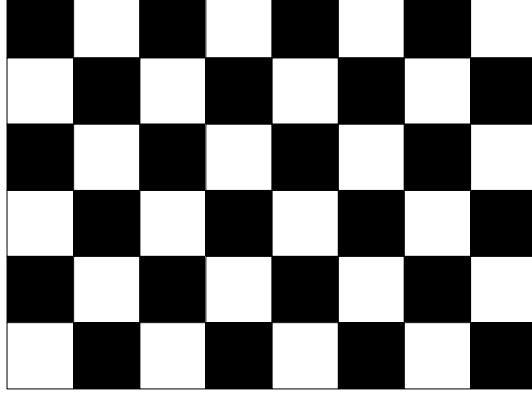
Note :

1. The specified current and power consumption are under the  $V_{LCD}=5.0V$ ,  $25 \pm 2^{\circ}C$ ,  $f_V=60Hz$  condition whereas mosaic pattern( $8 \times 6$ ) is displayed and  $f_V$  is the frame frequency.
2. The current is specified at the maximum current pattern.
3. Permissive power ripple should be measured under  $VCC=5.0V$ ,  $25^{\circ}C$ ,  $f_V$  (frame frequency)=75Hz condition and At that time, we recommend the bandwidth configuration of oscilloscope is to be under 20MHz.
4. The duration of rush current is about 5ms and rising time of power Input is  $500\mu s \pm 20\%$ .

#### **FIG.3 pattern for Electrical characteristics**

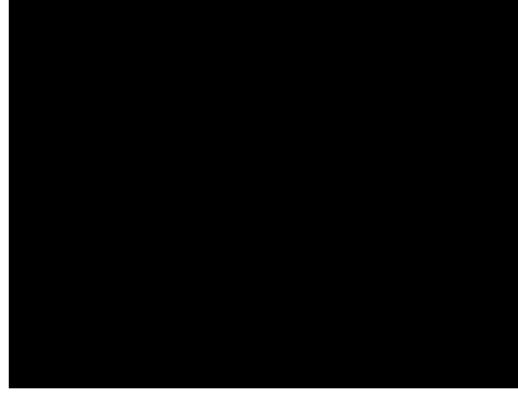
power consumption measurement

White : 255Gray  
Black : 0Gray



Mosaic Pattern( $8 \times 6$ )

power input ripple



Full Black Pattern



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**Table 3. LED array ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

Parameter	Symbol	Condition	Values			Unit	Notes
			Min.	Typ.	Max.		
<b>LED :</b>							1,7
LED String Current	Is		-	110	130	mA	2,7
LED String Voltage	Vs		-	48.0	51.0	V	3,7
Power Consumption	Parray		-	10.6	11.3	Watt	4,6,7
LED Life Time	LED_LT		30,000	-	-	Hrs	5,7
LED Junction Temperature	Tj		-	-	70	°C	7

### LED driver design guide

: The design of the LED driver must have specifications for the LED in LCD Assembly.

The performance of the LED in LCM, for example life time or brightness, is extremely influenced by the characteristics of the LED driver.

So all the parameters of an LED driver should be carefully designed and output current should be Constant current control.

Please control feedback current of each string individually to compensate the current variation among the strings of LEDs.

When you design or order the LED driver, please make sure unwanted lighting caused by the mismatch of the LED and the LED driver (no lighting, flicker, etc) never occurs.

When you confirm it, the LCD module should be operated in the same condition as installed in your instrument.

### Notes :

1. Specified values are for a single LED bar.
2. The specified current is input LED chip 100% duty current.
3. The specified voltage is input LED string voltage at typical 110mA 100% duty current.
4. The specified power consumption is input LED bar power consumption at typical 110mA 100% duty current.
5. The life time is determined as the time at which luminance of the LED is 50% compared to that of initial value at the typical LED current on condition of continuous operating at  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .
6. The LED bar power consumption shown above does not include loss of external driver.  
The used LED string current is the LED typical current.  
Typ Power Consumption is calculated with  $P_{\text{Bar}} = Vs(\text{Typ.}) \times Is(\text{Typ.}) \times N_{\text{String}}$   
Max Power Consumption is calculated with  $P_{\text{Bar}} = Vs(\text{Max.}) \times Is(\text{Typ.}) \times N_{\text{String}}$
7. LED operating DC Forward Current and Junction Temperature must not exceed LED Max Ratings at  $25 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ .



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### 3-2. Interface connections

#### 3-2-1. LCD Module

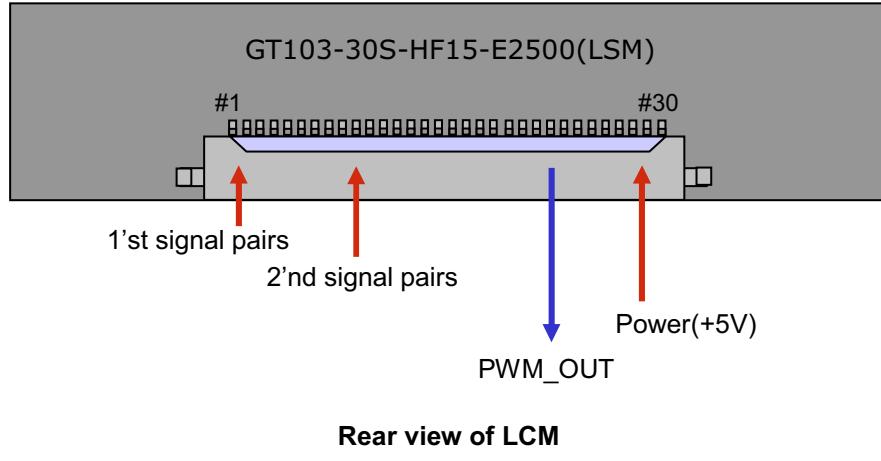
LCD connector(CN1) : GT103-30S-HF15-E2500(LSM) or Equivalent  
Mating connector : FI-X30H and FI-X30HL (JAE) or Equivalent

**Table 4. Module connector(CN1) pin configuration**

Pin No	Symbol	Description
1	RXO0-	Minus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)
2	RXO0+	Plus signal of 1st channel 0 (LVDS)
3	RXO1-	Minus signal of 1st channel 1 (LVDS)
4	RXO1+	Plus signal of 1st channel 1 (LVDS)
5	RXO2-	Minus signal of 1st channel 2 (LVDS)
6	RXO2+	Plus signal of 1st channel 2 (LVDS)
7	GND	Ground (AGP)
8	RXOC-	Minus signal of 1st clock channel (LVDS)
9	RXOC+	Plus signal of 1st clock channel (LVDS)
10	RXO3-	Minus signal of 1st channel 3 (LVDS)
11	RXO3+	Plus signal of 1st channel 3 (LVDS)
12	RXE0-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 0 (LVDS)
13	RXE0+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 0 (LVDS)
14	GND	Ground
15	RXE1-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 1 (LVDS)
16	RXE1+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 1 (LVDS)
17	GND	Ground
18	RXE2-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 2 (LVDS)
19	RXE2+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 2 (LVDS)
20	RXEC-	Minus signal of 2nd clock channel (LVDS)
21	RXEC+	Plus signal of 2nd clock channel (LVDS)
22	RXE3-	Minus signal of 2nd channel 3 (LVDS)
23	RXE3+	Plus signal of 2nd channel 3 (LVDS)
24	GND	Ground
25	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
26	NC	No Connection (For LCD internal use only.)
27	PWM_OUT	Reference signal for LED Driver control
28	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)
29	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)
30	VLCD	Power Supply (5.0V)

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FIG. 4 Connector diagram

Note:

1. NC: No Connection.
2. All GND(ground) pins should be connected together and to Vss which should also be connected to the LCD's metal frame.
3. All  $V_{LCD}$  (power input) pins should be connected together.
4. Input Level of LVDS signal is based on the IEA 664 Standard.
5. PWM\_OUT is a reference signal for LED driver control.  
This PWM signal is synchronized with vertical frequency.  
Its frequency is 3 times of vertical frequency, and its duty ratio is 50%.  
If the system don't use this pin, do not connect.



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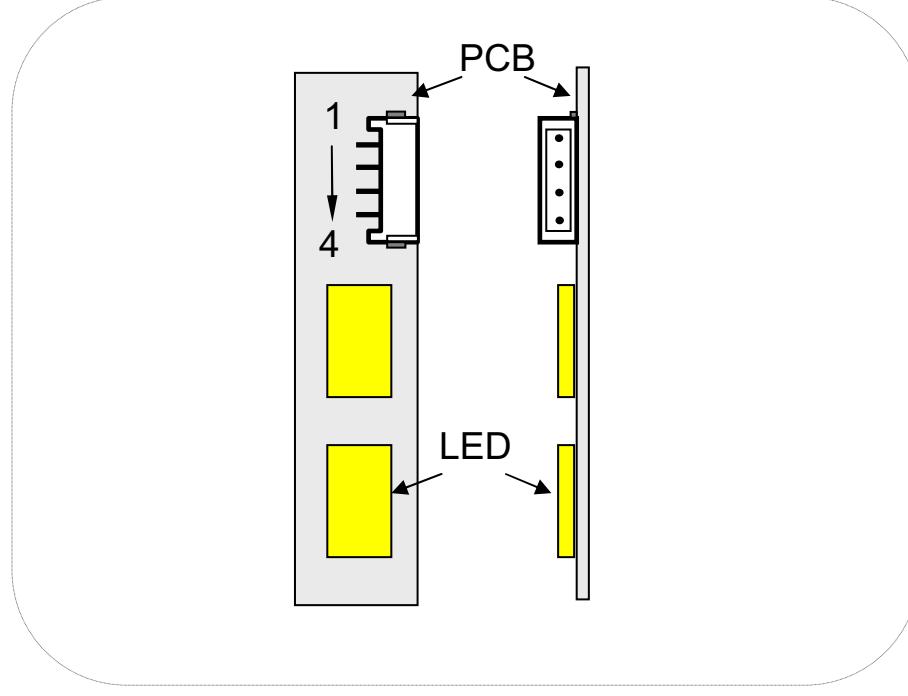
### 3-2-2. LED Interface

The LED interface connector is a model FN100-Z04B-C20 manufactured by UJU. The mating connector is a FFC/FPC specified in LED interface connector specification. The pin configuration for the connector is shown in the table below.

**Table 5. LED connector pin configuration**

Pin	Symbol	Description	Notes
1	NC	No Connection	
2	FB1	Channel1 Current Feedback	
3	FB2	Channel2 Current Feedback	
4	Vled	LED Power Supply	

**FIG. 5 Backlight connector view**



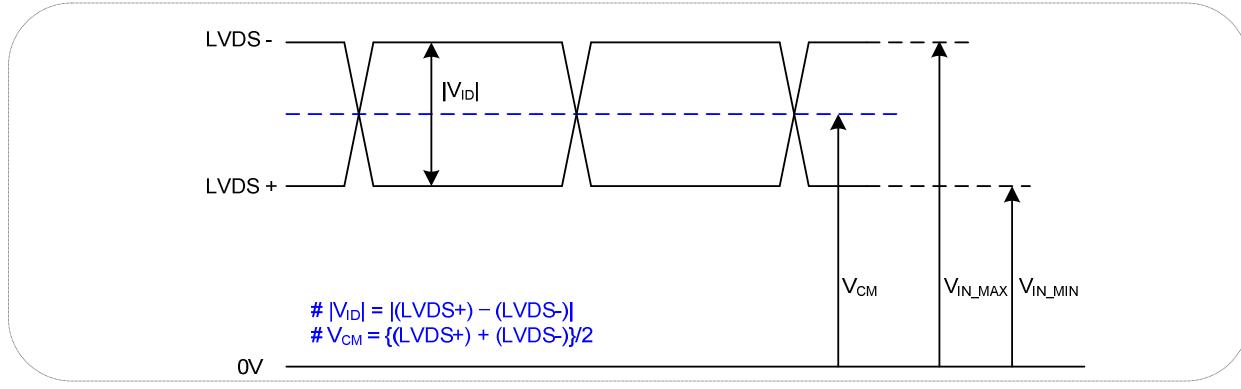


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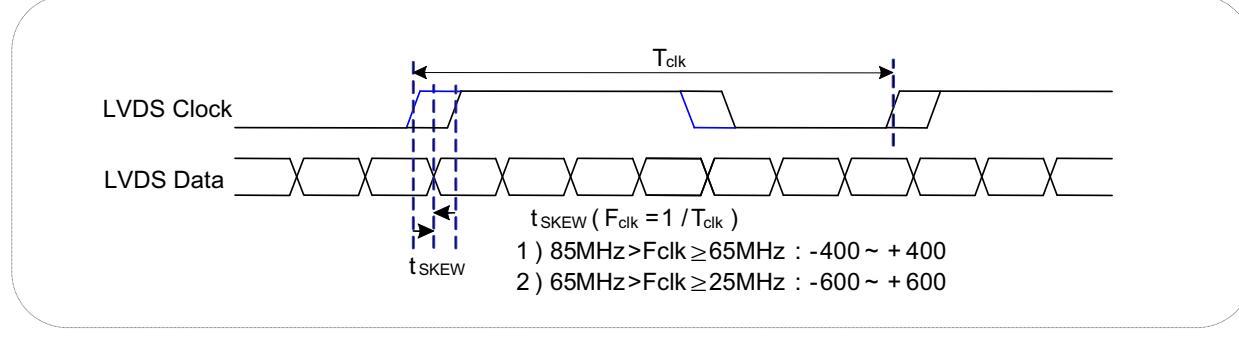
### 3-3. LVDS characteristics

#### 3-3-1. DC Specification



Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Differential Voltage	$ V_{ID} $	200	600	mV	-
LVDS Common mode Voltage	$V_{CM}$	0.6	1.8	V	-
LVDS Input Voltage Range	$V_{IN}$	0.3	2.1	V	-

#### 3-3-2. AC Specification

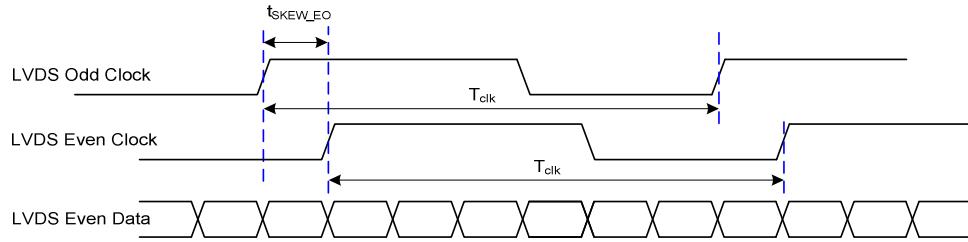


Description	Symbol	Min	Max	Unit	Notes
LVDS Clock to Data Skew Margin	$t_{SKEW}$	- 400	+ 400	ps	$85MHz > F_{clk} \geq 65MHz$
	$t_{SKEW}$	- 600	+ 600	ps	$65MHz > F_{clk} \geq 25MHz$
LVDS Clock to Clock Skew Margin (Even to Odd)	$t_{SKEW\_EO}$	- 1/7	+ 1/7	$T_{clk}$	-
Maximum deviation of input clock frequency during SSC	$F_{DEV}$	-	$\pm 3$	%	-
Maximum modulation frequency of input clock during SSC	$F_{MOD}$	-	200	KHz	-

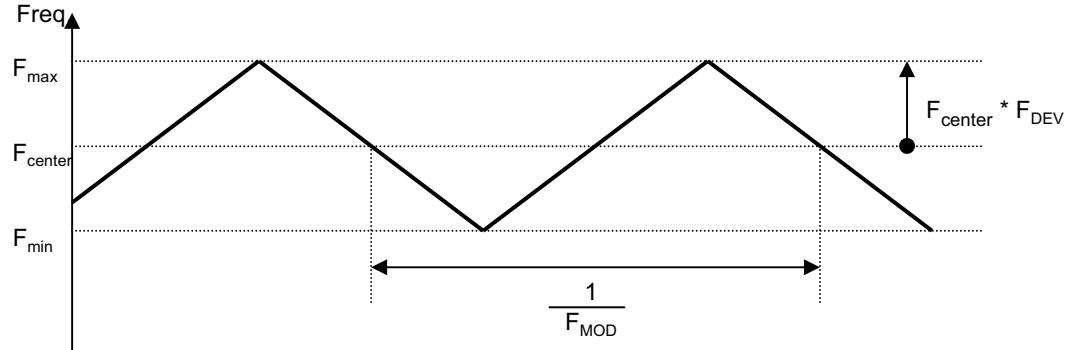


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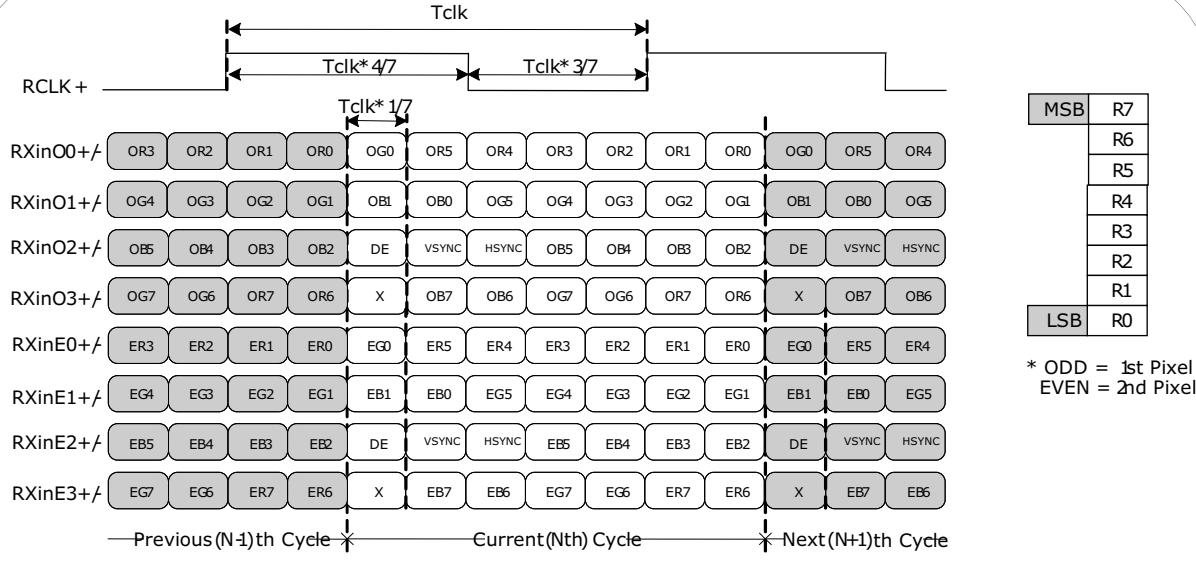


< Clock skew margin between channel >



< Spread Spectrum >

### 3-3-3. LVDS Data format



< LVDS Data Format >



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**Table 6. Required signal assignment for Flat Link(NS:DS90CF383) transmitter**

Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal	Pin #	Pin Name	Require Signal
1	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	29	GND	Ground pin for TTL
2	D5	TTL Input (R7)	30	D26	TTL Input (DE)
3	D6	TTL Input (R5)	31	T <sub>x</sub> CLKIN	TTL Level clock Input
4	D7	TTL Input (G0)	32	PWR DWN	Power Down Input
5	GND	Ground pin for TTL	33	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
6	D8	TTL Input (G1)	34	PLL VCC	Power Supply for PLL
7	D9	TTL Input (G2)	35	PLL GND	Ground pin for PLL
8	D10	TTL Input (G6)	36	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
9	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	37	T <sub>x</sub> OUT3+	Positive LVDS differential data output 3
10	D11	TTL Input (G7)	38	T <sub>x</sub> OUT3-	Negative LVDS differential data output 3
11	D12	TTL Input (G3)	39	T <sub>x</sub> CLKOUT+	Positive LVDS differential clock output
12	D13	TTL Input (G4)	40	T <sub>x</sub> CLKOUT-	Negative LVDS differential clock output
13	GND	Ground pin for TTL	41	T <sub>x</sub> OUT2+	Positive LVDS differential data output 2
14	D14	TTL Input (G5)	42	T <sub>x</sub> OUT2-	Negative LVDS differential data output 2
15	D15	TTL Input (B0)	43	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
16	D16	TTL Input (B6)	44	LVDS VCC	Power Supply for LVDS
17	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	45	T <sub>x</sub> OUT1+	Positive LVDS differential data output 1
18	D17	TTL Input (B7)	46	T <sub>x</sub> OUT1-	Negative LVDS differential data output 1
19	D18	TTL Input (B1)	47	T <sub>x</sub> OUT0+	Positive LVDS differential data output 0
20	D19	TTL Input (B2)	48	T <sub>x</sub> OUT0-	Negative LVDS differential data output 0
21	GND	Ground pin for TTL Input	49	LVDS GND	Ground pin for LVDS
22	D20	TTL Input (B3)	50	D27	TTL Input (R6)
23	D21	TTL Input (B4)	51	D0	TTL Input (R0)
24	D22	TTL Input (B5)	52	D1	TTL Input (R1)
25	D23	TTL Input (RSVD)	53	GND	Ground pin for TTL
26	VCC	Power Supply for TTL Input	54	D2	TTL Input (R2)
27	D24	TTL Input (HSYNC)	55	D3	TTL Input (R3)
28	D25	TTL Input (VSYNC)	56	D4	TTL Input (R4)

Notes : Refer to LVDS Transmitter Data Sheet for detail descriptions.



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### 3-4. Signal timing specifications

This is the signal timing required at the input of the User connector. All of the interface signal timing should be satisfied with the following specifications for its proper operation.

**Table 7. Timing table**

ITEM	Symbol		Min	Typ	Max	Unit	Note
DCLK	Period	tCLK	16.1	20.5	25.6	ns	
	Frequency	-	39.1	48.9	61.9	MHz	
Hsync	Period	tHP	840	880	1200	tCLK	
	Horizontal Valid	tHV	800	800	800	tCLK	
	Horizontal Blank	tHB	40	80	400	tCLK	
	Frequency	fH	44.4	55.5	72.1	KHz	
	Width	tWH	8	16	80	tCLK	
	Horizontal Back Porch	tHBP	24	40	160	tCLK	
	Horizontal Front Porch	tHFP	8	24	160	tCLK	
Vsync	Period	tVP	907	926	1200	tHP	
	Vertical Valid	tVV	900	900	900	tHP	
	Vertical Blank	tVB	7	26	300	tHP	
	Frequency	fV	48	60	76	Hz	
	Width	tWV	1	5	60	tHP	
	Vertical Back Porch	tVBP	5	18	120	tHP	
	Vertical Front Porch	tVFP	1	3	120	tHP	
DE (Data Enable)	DE Setup Time	t <sub>SI</sub>	4	-	-	ns	For D <sub>CLK</sub>
	DE Hold Time	t <sub>HI</sub>	4	-	-		
Data	Data Setup Time	t <sub>SD</sub>	4	-	-	ns	For D <sub>CLK</sub>
	Data Hold Time	t <sub>HD</sub>	4	-	-		

Note:

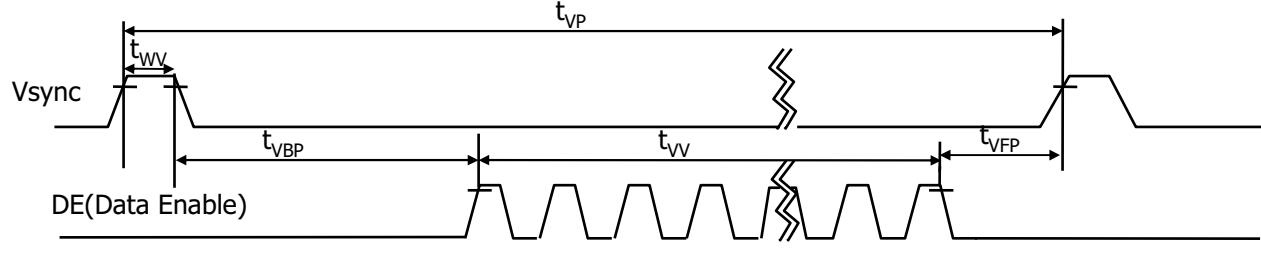
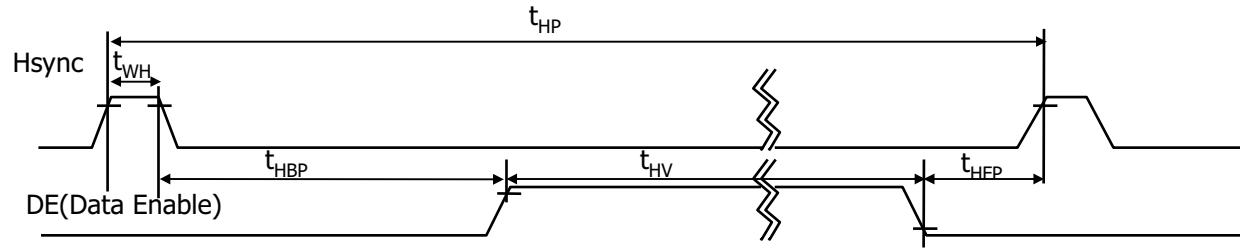
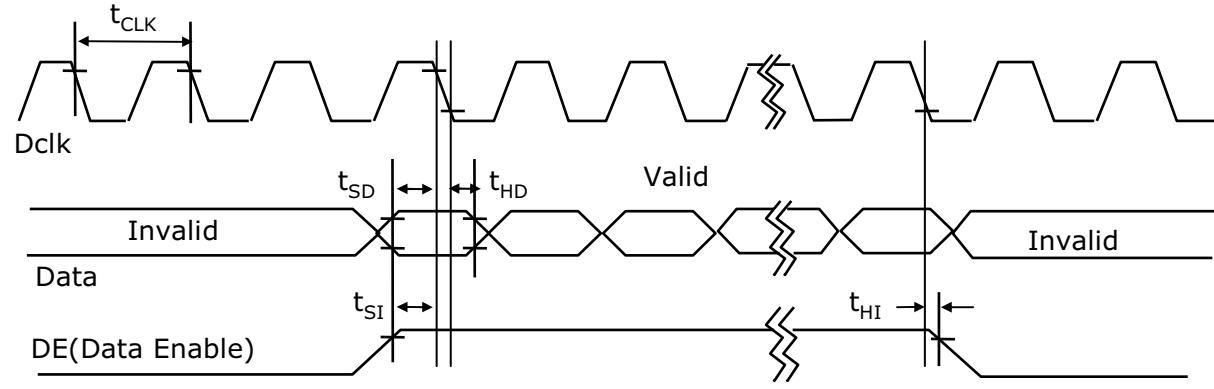
1. DE Only mode operation. The input of Hsync & Vsync signal does not have an effect on LCD normal operation.
2. The performance of the electro-optical characteristics may be influenced by variance of the vertical refresh rates.
3. Horizontal period should be even.



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### 3-5. Signal timing waveforms





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### 3-6. Color input data reference

The brightness of each primary color (red, green and blue) is based on the 8bit gray scale data input for the color ; the higher the binary input, the brighter the color. The table below provides a reference for color versus data input.

**Table 8. Color data reference**

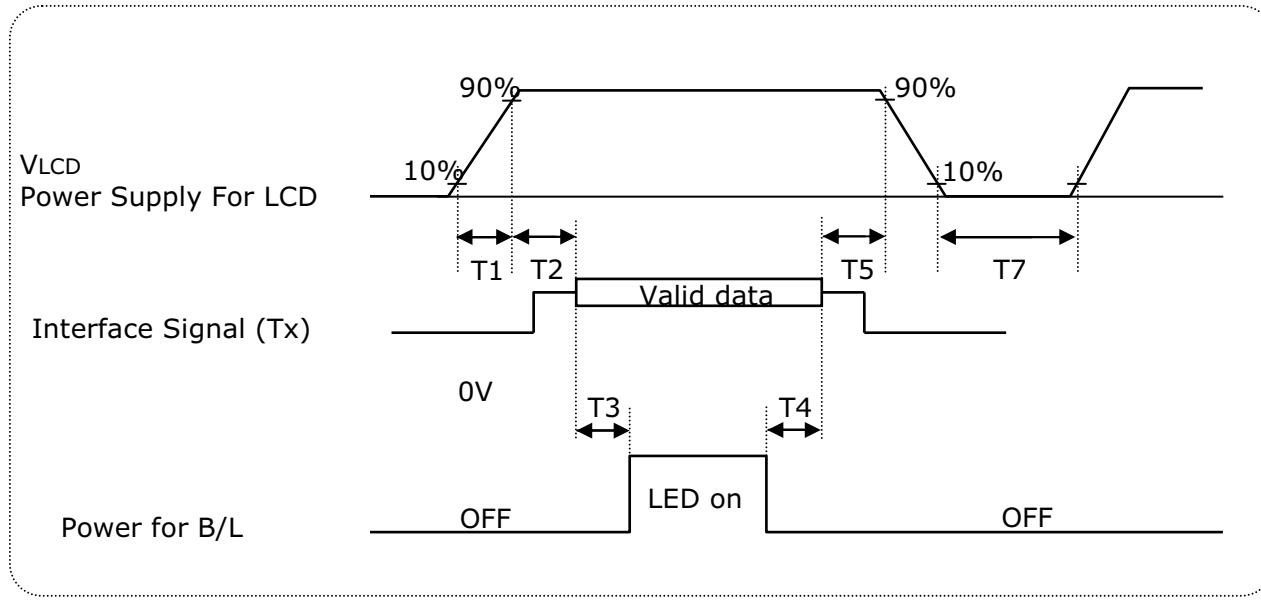
Color		Input Color Data																							
		Red								Green								Blue							
		MSB				LSB				MSB				LSB				MSB				LSB			
		R7	R6	R5	R4	R3	R2	R1	R0	G7	G6	G5	G4	G3	G2	G1	G0	B7	B6	B5	B4	B3	B2	B1	B0
Basic Color	Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red (255)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Blue (255)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Cyan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Magenta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	Yellow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	White	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Red	Red(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Red(253)	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Red(254)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Green	Red(255) Bright	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	Green(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blue	Green(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Green(255) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Blue(000) Dark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Blue(001)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	Blue(002)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Blue	Blue(253)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	Blue(254)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	
	Blue(255) Bright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	



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### 3-7. Power sequence

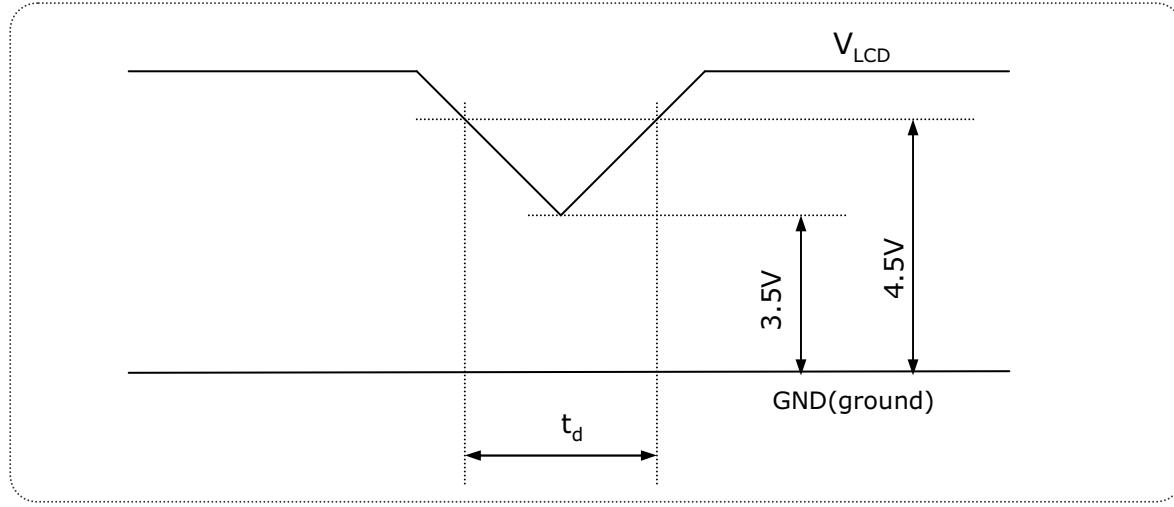


**Table 9. Power sequence**

Parameter	Values			Units
	Min	Typ	Max	
T1	0.5	-	10	ms
T2	0.01	-	50	ms
T3	500	-	-	ms
T4	200	-	-	ms
T5	0.01	-	50	ms
T7	500	-	-	ms

Notes :

1. Please VLCD power on only after connecting interface cable to LCD.
2. Please avoid floating state of interface signal at invalid period.
3. When the interface signal is invalid, be sure to pull down the power supply for LCD VLCD to 0V.
4. Lamp power must be turn on after power supply for LCD and interface signal are valid.

LM200WD3  
Liquid Crystal Display**Product Specification****3-8.  $V_{LCD}$  Power dip condition****FIG. 6 Power dip condition****1) Dip condition**

$$3.5V \leq V_{LCD} < 4.5V, \quad t_d \leq 20ms$$

**2)  $V_{LCD} < 3.5V$** 

$V_{LCD}$ -dip conditions should also follow the Power On/Off conditions for supply voltage.



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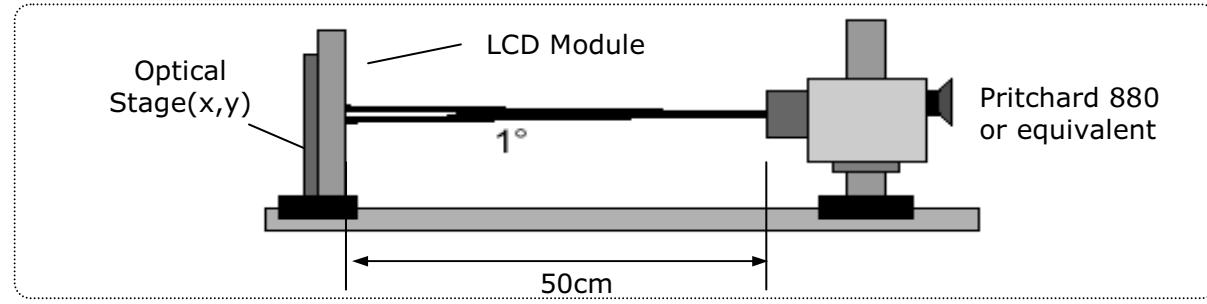
## Product Specification

### 4. Optical specification

Optical characteristics are determined after the unit has been 'ON' for 30 minutes in a dark environment at 25°C. The values specified are at an approximate distance 50cm from the LCD surface at a viewing angle of  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  equal to 0°.

FIG. 7 presents additional information concerning the measurement equipment and method.

**FIG. 7 Optical characteristic measurement equipment and method**



**Table 10. Optical characteristics**

Ta = 25°C, V<sub>LCD</sub> = 5.0V, fv = 60Hz f<sub>CLK</sub> = 48.9MHz

Parameter		Symbol	Values			Units	Notes
			Min	Typ	Max		
Contrast Ratio		CR	700	1000	-		1
Surface Luminance, white		L <sub>WH</sub>	200	250	-	cd/m <sup>2</sup>	2
Luminance Variation		δ <sub>WHITE</sub> 9P	75	-	-	%	3
Response Time	Rise Time	Tr <sub>R</sub>	-	1.1	2.6	ms	4
	Decay Time	Tr <sub>D</sub>	-	3.9	7.4	ms	4
Color Coordinates [CIE1931] (By PR650)	RED	Rx	Typ -0.03	0.631	Typ +0.03		
		Ry		0.349			
	GREEN	Gx		0.341			
		Gy		0.622			
	BLUE	Bx		0.152			
		By		0.058			
	WHITE	Wx		0.313			
		Wy		0.329			
Color Gamut			-	68	-	%	
Viewing Angle (CR>5)							
	x axis, right ( $\phi=0^\circ$ )	θr	75	88	-	Degree	5
	x axis, left ( $\phi=180^\circ$ )	θl	75	88	-		
	y axis, up ( $\phi=90^\circ$ )	θu	70	85	-		
	y axis, down ( $\phi=270^\circ$ )	θd	70	85	-		
Viewing Angle (CR>10)							
	x axis, right ( $\phi=0^\circ$ )	θr	70	85	-	Degree	5
	x axis, left ( $\phi=180^\circ$ )	θl	70	85	-		
	y axis, up ( $\phi=90^\circ$ )	θu	60	75	-		
	y axis, down ( $\phi=270^\circ$ )	θd	70	85	-		
Crosstalk			-	-	1.5	%	6
Luminance uniformity - Angular dependence (TCO 5.0)		LR	-	-	1.73		7
Color grayscale linearity		Δu'v'	-	0.018	-		8



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## Product Specification

Notes :

1. Contrast ratio(CR) is defined mathematically as :It is measured at center point(1) (By PR880)

$$\text{Contrast ratio} = \frac{\text{Surface luminance with all white pixels}}{\text{Surface luminance with all black pixels}}$$

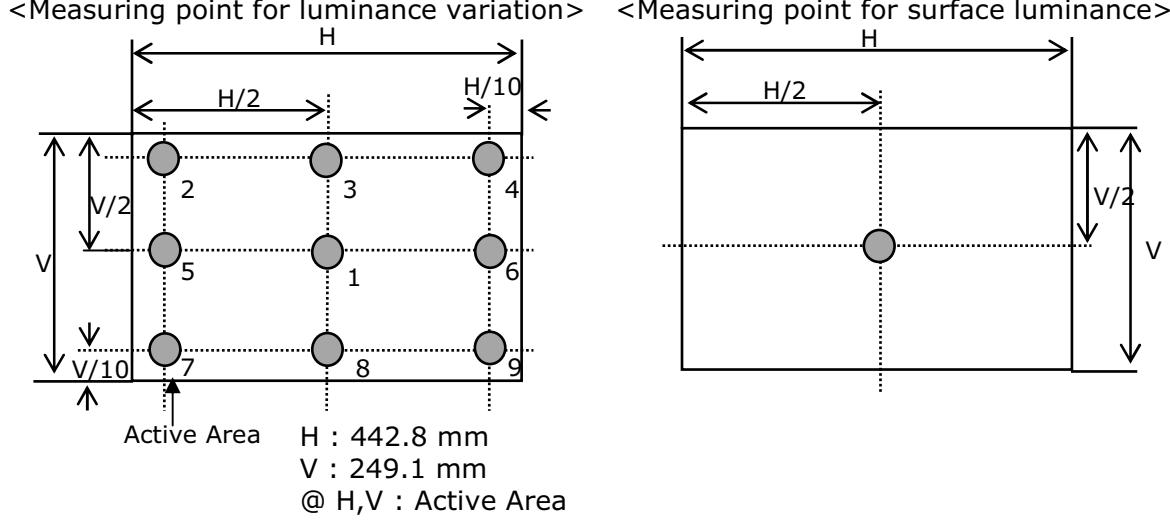
2. Surface luminance is the luminance value at center 1 point(1) across the LCD surface 50cm from the surface with all pixels displaying white. For more information see FIG 8. (By PR880)

3. The variation in surface luminance ,  $\delta_{\text{WHITE}}$  is defined as : (By PR880)

$$\delta_{\text{WHITE}} = \frac{\text{Minimum (P1,P2 .....P9)}}{\text{Maximum (P1,P2 .....P9)}} * 100$$

For more information see Figure 8.

### FIG. 8 Luminance measuring point





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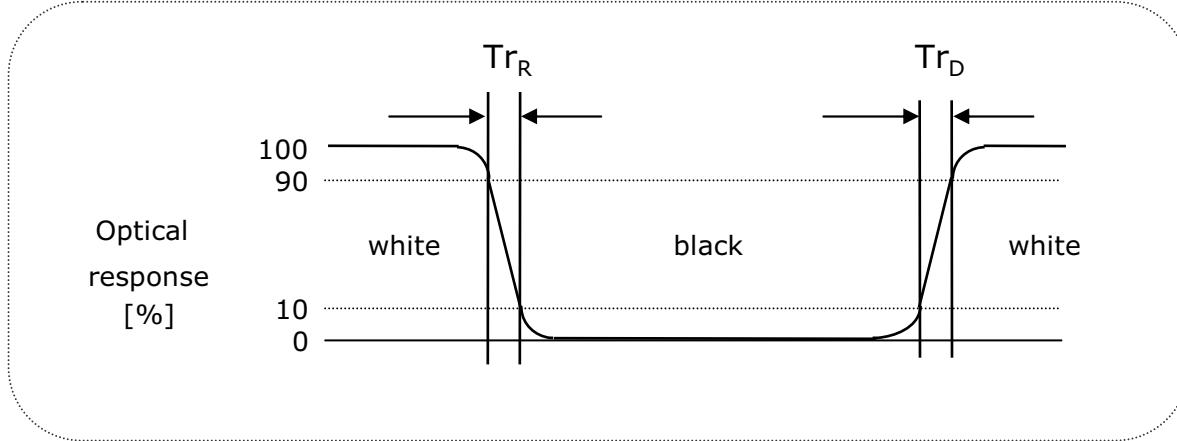
## Product Specification

Notes :

4. Response time is the time required for the display to transition from black to white (Decay Time,  $Tr_D$ ) and from white to black (Rise Time,  $Tr_R$ )  
The sampling rate is 2,500 sample/sec. For additional information see FIG. 9. (By RD80S)

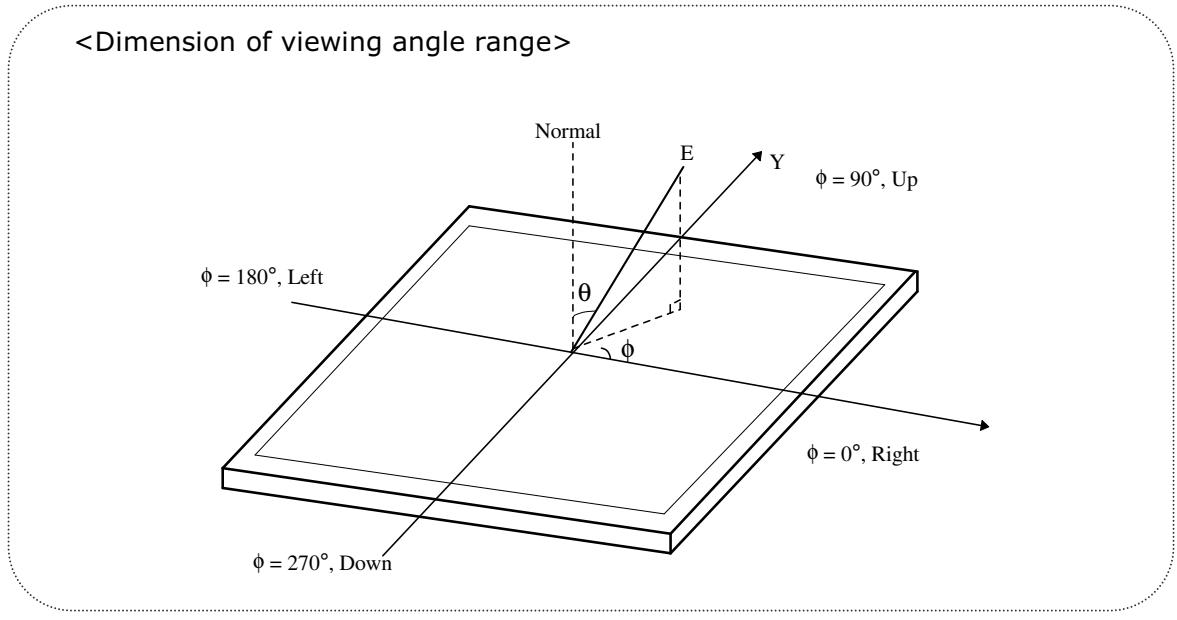
The response time is defined as the following figure and shall be measured by switching the input signal for each gray to gray.

**FIG. 9 Response time**



5. Viewing angle is the angle at which the contrast ratio is greater than 10 or 5. The angles are determined for the horizontal or x axis and the vertical or y axis with respect to the z axis which is normal to the LCD surface. For more information see FIG. 10 . (By PR880)

**FIG. 10 Viewing angle**





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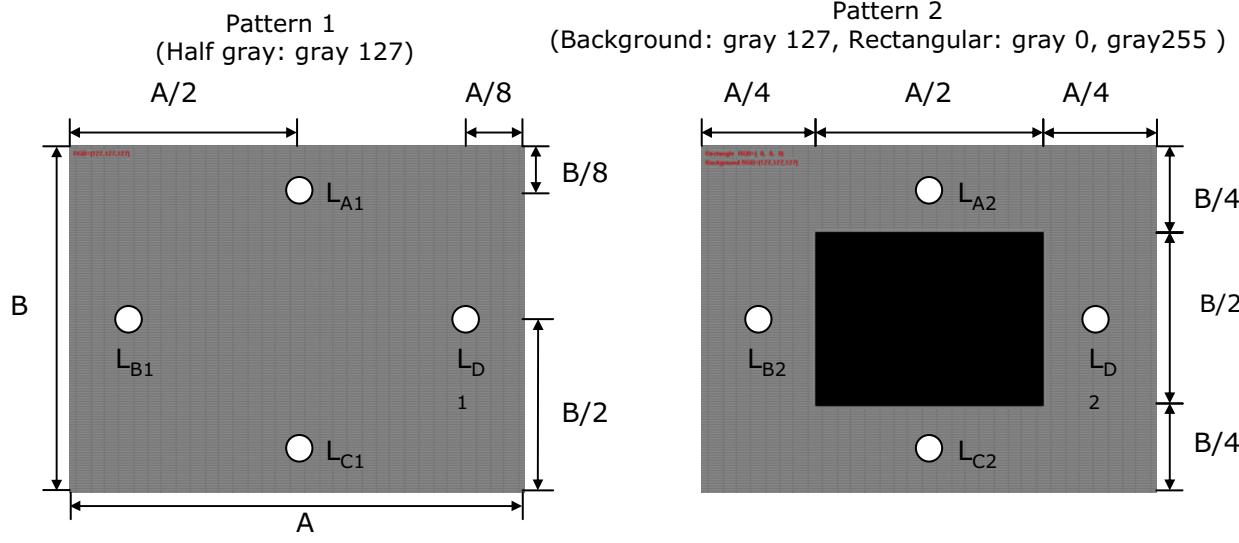
Notes :

6. Crosstalk is defined as

The equation of crosstalk :  $(|L_{A[\text{or } C]2} - L_{A[\text{or } C]1}| / L_{A[\text{or } C]1}) \times 100\% \quad [\text{Vertical}],$   
 $(|L_{B[\text{or } D]2} - L_{B[\text{or } D]1}| / L_{B[\text{or } D]1}) \times 100\% \quad [\text{Horizontal}]$

For more information see Figure 11.

**FIG. 11 Crosstalk measuring point**





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## Product Specification

Notes :

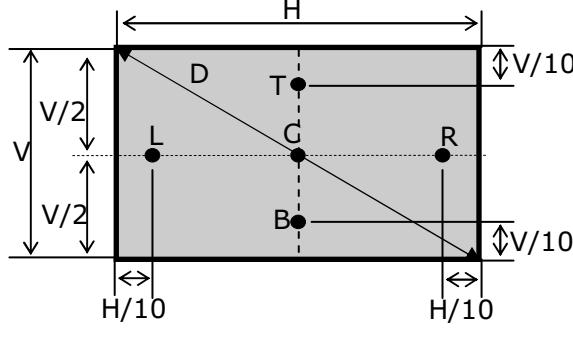
### 7. Luminance Uniformity - angular - dependence (LR& TB)

TCO 5.0 Luminance uniformity – angular dependence, is the capacity of the VDU to present the same Luminance level independently of the viewing direction. The angular-dependent luminance uniformity is calculated as the ratio of maximum luminance to minimum luminance in the specified measurement areas.

- Test pattern : 80% white pattern
- Test point : 2-point
- Test distance :  $D * 1.5 = 76.22\text{cm}$
- Test method :  $L_R = ((L_{\max. +30\text{deg.}} / L_{\min. +30\text{deg.}}) + (L_{\max. -30\text{deg.}} / L_{\min. -30\text{deg.}})) / 2$   
 $T_B = ((L_{\max. +15\text{deg.}} / L_{\min. +15\text{deg.}})$

### FIG. 12 Luminance Uniformity angular dependence

< Luminance uniformity - angular dependence measuring point >





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## Product Specification

Notes :

8. Color grayscale linearity,  $\Delta u'v'$  is defined as

$$\sqrt{(u'_{A} - u'_{B})^2 + (v'_{A} - v'_{B})^2}$$

Where indices A and B are the two gray levels found to have the largest color differences between them.

i.e. get the largest  $\Delta u'$  and  $\Delta v'$  of each 6pairs of  $u'$  and  $v'$  and calculate  $\Delta u'v'$ .

-Test pattern : 100% full white pattern with a test pattern as shown FIG.12

Squares of 40mm by 40mm in size, filled with 255, 225, 195, 165, 135 and 105 grayscale steps should be arranged in the center of the screen.

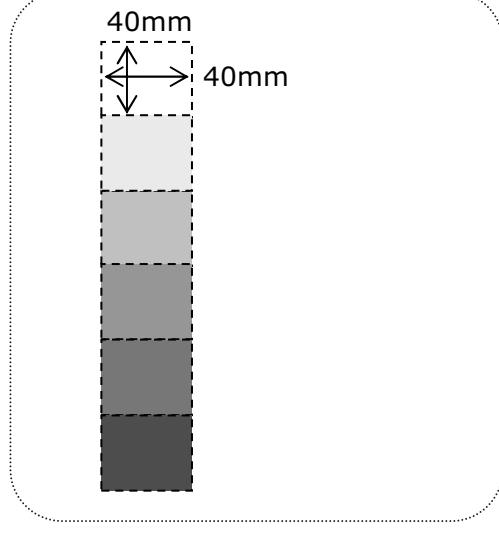
-Test method

First gray step : move a square of 255 gray level should be moved into the center of the screen and measure luminance and  $u'$  and  $v'$  coordinates.

Next gray step : move a 225 gray square into the center and measure both luminance and  $u'$  and  $v'$  coordinates.

The same procedure shall then be repeated for gray steps 195, 165, 135 and 105.

### **FIG. 13 Color grayscale linearity**



LM200WD3  
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The contents provide general mechanical characteristics. In addition the figures in the next page are detailed mechanical drawing of the LCD.

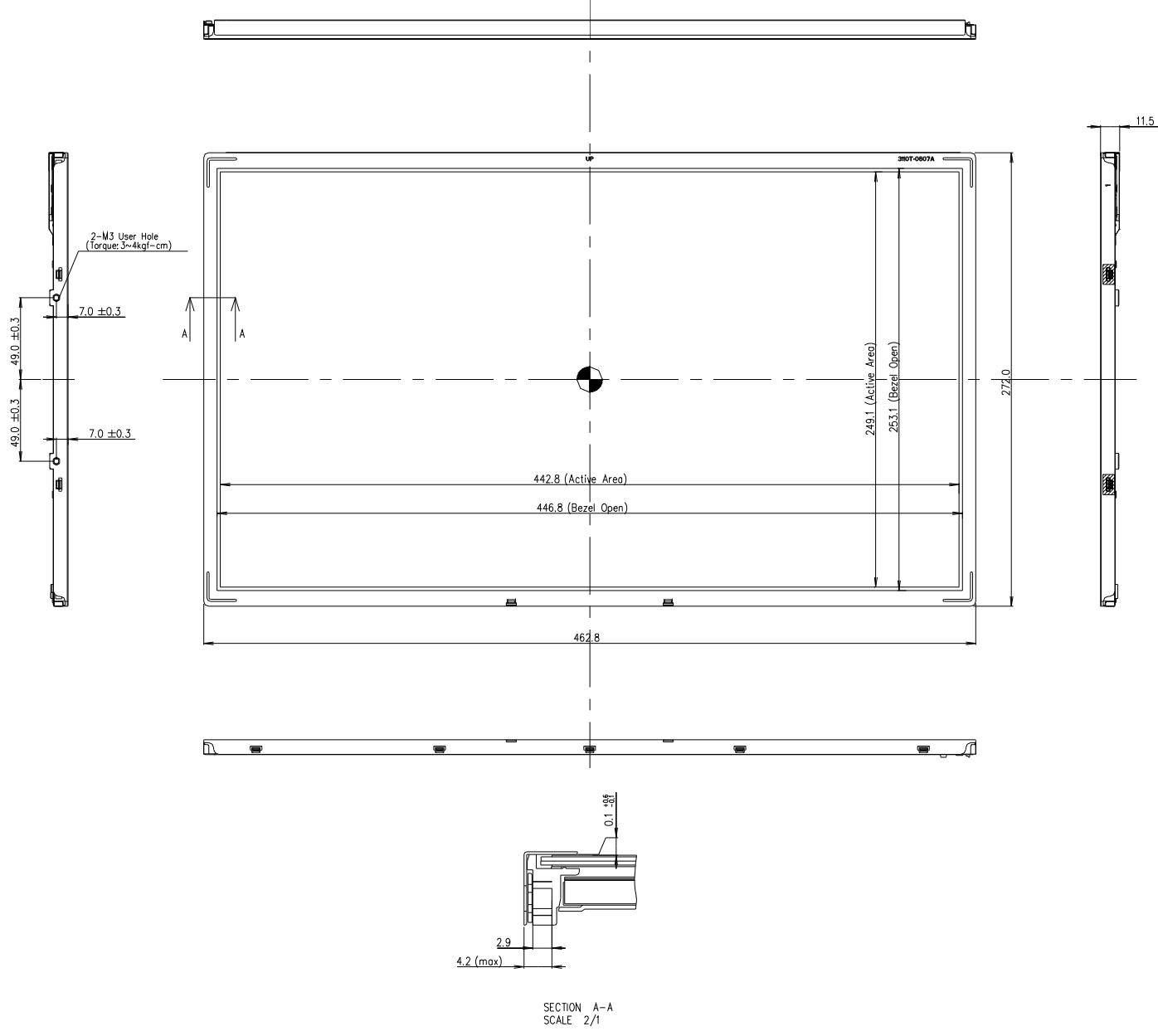
**Table 11. Mechanical characteristics**

Outline dimension	Horizontal	462.8 mm
	Vertical	272.0 mm
	Depth	11.5 mm
Bezel area	Horizontal	446.8 mm
	Vertical	253.1 mm
Active display area	Horizontal	442.8 mm
	Vertical	249.1 mm
Weight	1360 (Typ.) / 1430 (Max)	
Surface treatment	Hard coating(3H) Anti-glare treatment of the front polarizer	

Notes : Please refer to a mechanic drawing in terms of tolerance at the next page.

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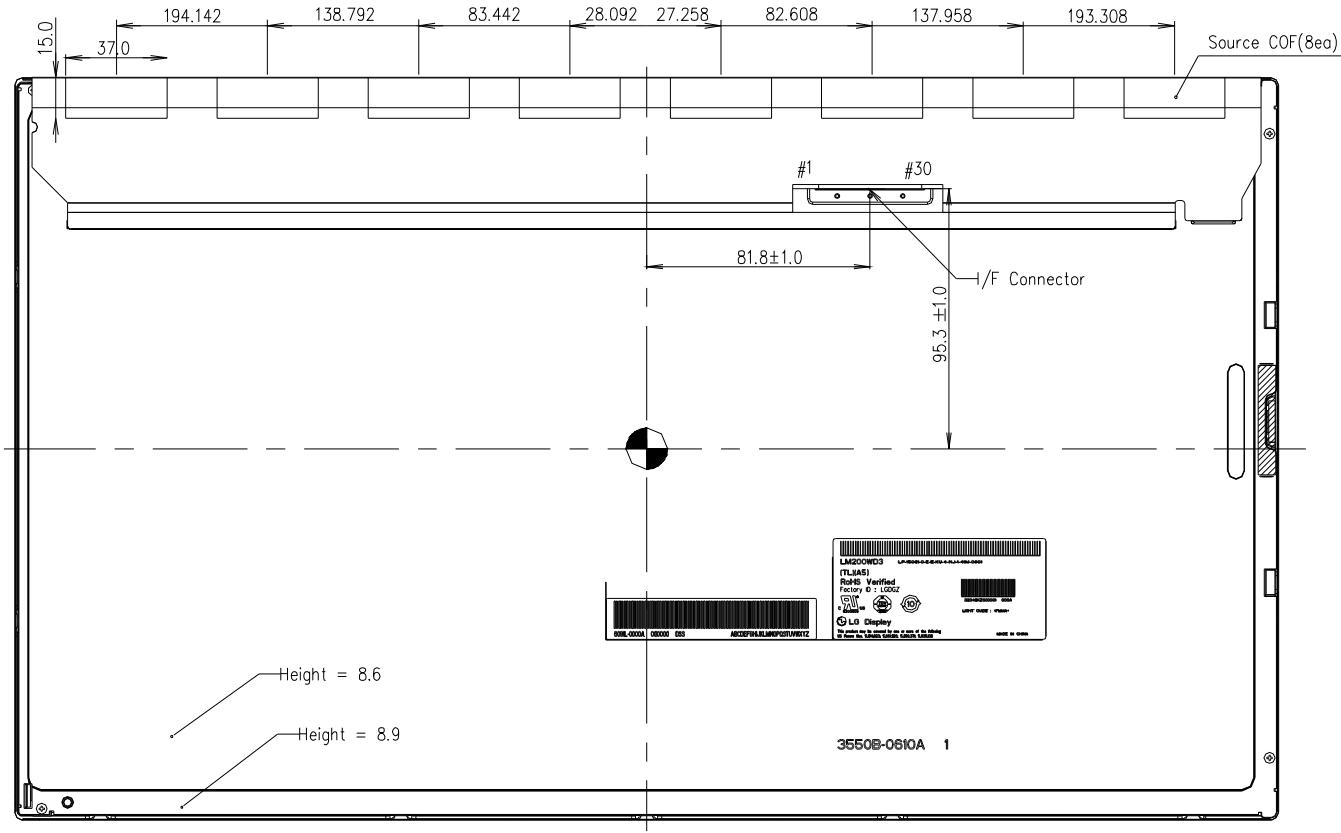
<FRONT VIEW>



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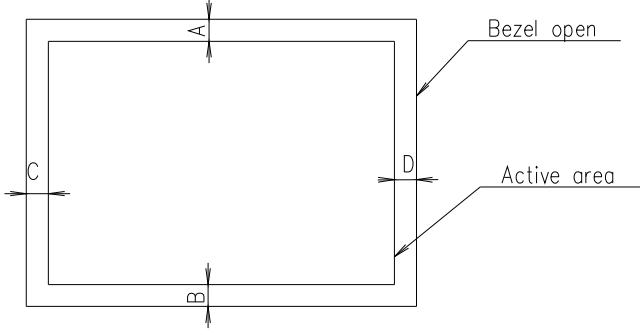
## Product Specification

### <REAR VIEW>



#### NOTES

1. Backlight has 1 LED Array Ass'y
2. I/F Connector Specification : GT103-30S-HF15-E2500 (LSC) or Equivalent
3. Torque of user hole : 3.0~4.0kgf-cm
4. Tilt and partial disposition tolerance of display area as following
  - (1) Y-Direction : IA-BI  $\leq$  1.0
  - (2) X-Direction : IC-DI  $\leq$  1.0



5. Unspecified tolerances to be  $\pm 0.5$ mm
6. LCM Weight : 1360g(Typ.) 1430g(Max)
7. The ass'y should have no defect in appearance
8. Designer's approval is required before mass-production



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## Product Specification

### 6. Reliability

**Table 12. Environment test conditions**

No	Test Item	Condition
1	High temperature storage test	Ta= 60°C 240hrs
2	Low temperature storage test	Ta= -20°C 240hrs
3	High temperature operation test	Ta= 50°C 50%RH 240hrs
4	Low temperature operation test	Ta= 0°C 240hrs
5	Vibration test (non-operating)	Wave form : random Vibration level : 1.0GRMS Bandwidth : 10-300Hz Duration : X,Y,Z, 20 min One time each direction
6	Shock test (non-operating)	Shock level : 120G Waveform : half sine wave, 2msec Direction : ± X, ± Y, ± Z One time each direction
7	Altitude operating storage / shipment	0 - 16,400 feet(5,000m) 0 - 40,000 feet(12,192m)

{ Result evaluation criteria }

There should be no change which might affect the practical display function when the display quality test is conducted under normal operating condition.



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## Product Specification

### 7. International Standards

#### 7-1. Safety

- a) UL 60950-1, Second Edition, Underwriters Laboratories Inc.  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- b) CAN/CSA C22.2 No.60950-1-07, Second Edition, Canadian Standards Association.  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- c) EN 60950-1:2006 + A11:2009, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization(CENELEC).  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.
- d) IEC 60950-1:2005, Second Edition, The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).  
Information Technology Equipment - Safety - Part 1 : General Requirements.  
(Including report of IEC60825-1:2001 clause 8 and clause 9)

##### Notes

###### 1. Laser (LED Backlight) Information

Class 1M LED Product  
IEC60825-1 : 2001  
Embedded LED Power (Class1M)  
Power : 4.44 mW (Max.)  
Wavelength : 258 ~ 622 (nm)  
Width : 1.5 x 0.6 (mm)

###### 2. Caution

: LED inside.  
Class 1M laser (LEDs) radiation when open.  
Do not open while operating.

#### 7-2. EMC

- a) ANSI C63.4 "American National Standard for Methods of Measurement of Radio-Noise Emissions from Low-Voltage Electrical and Electronic Equipment in the Range of 9 kHz to 40 GHz." American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 2003.
- b) CISPR 22 "Information technology equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limit and methods of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2005.
- c) CISPR 13 "Sound and television broadcast receivers and associated equipment – Radio disturbance characteristics – Limits and method of measurement." International Special Committee on Radio Interference (CISPR), 2006.

#### 7-3. Environment

- a) RoHS, Directive 2002/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 27 January 2003



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## Product Specification

### 8. Packing

#### 8-1. Designation of lot mark

##### a) Lot mark

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

A,B,C : Size (Inch)

E : Month

D : Year

F ~ M : Serial No.

Note:

##### 1. Year

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0

##### 2. Month

Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	A	B	C

##### b) Location of lot mark

Serial No. is printed on the label. The label is attached to the backside of the LCD module.  
This is subject to change without prior notice.

#### 8-2. Packing form

##### a) Package quantity in one box : 10pcs

##### b) Box size : 364mm X 314mm X 593mm

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## Product Specification

### 9. Precautions

Please pay attention to the followings when you use this TFT LCD module.

#### 9-1. Mounting Precautions

- (1) You must mount a module using holes arranged in four corners or left sides.
- (2) You should consider the mounting structure so that uneven force (ex. Twisted stress) is not applied to the Module. And the case on which a module is mounted should have sufficient strength so that external force is not transmitted directly to the module.
- (3) Please attach the surface transparent protective plate to the surface in order to protect the polarizer. Transparent protective plate should have sufficient strength in order to the resist external force.
- (4) You should adopt radiation structure to satisfy the temperature specification.
- (5) Acetic acid type and chlorine type materials for the cover case are not desirable because the former generates corrosive gas of attacking the polarizer at high temperature and the latter causes circuit break by electro-chemical reaction.
- (6) Do not touch, push or rub the exposed polarizers with glass, tweezers or anything harder than HB pencil lead. And please do not rub with dust clothes with chemical treatment.  
Do not touch the surface of polarizer for arraye hand or greasy cloth.  
(Some cosmetics are detrimental to the polarizer.)
- (7) When the surface becomes dusty, please wipe gently with absorbent cotton or other soft materials like chamois soaks with petroleum benzene. Normal-hexane is recommended for cleaning the adhesives used to attach front / rear polarizers. Do not use acetone, toluene and alcohol because they cause chemical damage to the polarizer.
- (8) Wipe off saliva or water drops as soon as possible. Their long time contact with polarizer causes deformations and color fading.
- (9) Do not open the case because inside circuits do not have sufficient strength.

#### 9-2. Operating precautions

- (1) The spike noise causes the mis-operation of circuits. It should be lower than following voltage :  $V=\pm 200mV$ (Over and under shoot voltage)
- (2) Response time depends on the temperature.(In lower temperature, it becomes longer.)
- (3) Brightness depends on the temperature. (In higher temperature, it becomes lower.)
- (4) Be careful for condensation at sudden temperature change. Condensation makes damage to polarizer or electrical contacted parts. And after fading condensation, smear or spot will occur.
- (5) When fixed patterns are displayed for a long time, remnant image is likely to occur.
- (6) Module has high frequency circuits. Sufficient suppression to the electromagnetic interference shall be done by system manufacturers. Grounding and shielding methods may be important to minimized the interference.
- (7) Please do not give any mechanical and/or acoustical impact to LCM. Otherwise, LCM can not be operated its full characteristics perfectly.
- (8) A screw which is fastened up the steels should be a machine screw (if not, it causes metal foreign material and deal LCM a fatal blow)
- (9) Please do not set LCD on its edge.

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## Product Specification

### 9-3. Electrostatic discharge control

Since a module is composed of electronic circuits, it is not strong to electrostatic discharge. Make certain that treatment persons are connected to ground through wrist band etc. And don't touch interface pin directly.

### 9-4. Precautions for strong light exposure

Strong light exposure causes degradation of polarizer and color filter.

### 9-5. Storage

When storing modules as spares for a long time, the following precautions are necessary.

- (1) Store them in a dark place. Do not expose the module to sunlight or fluorescent light. Keep the temperature between 5°C and 35°C at normal humidity.
- (2) The polarizer surface should not come in contact with any other object. It is recommended that they be stored in the container in which they were shipped.

### 9-6. Handling precautions for protection film

- (1) The protection film is attached to the bezel with a small masking tape. When the protection film is peeled off, static electricity is generated between the film and polarizer. This should be peeled off slowly and carefully by people who are electrically grounded and with well ion-blown equipment or in such a condition, etc.
- (2) When the module with protection film attached is stored for a long time, sometimes there remains a very small amount of glue still on the bezel after the protection film is peeled off.
- (3) You can remove the glue easily. When the glue remains on the bezel surface or its vestige is recognized, please wipe them off with absorbent cotton waste or other soft material like chamois soaked with normal-hexane.